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See Editorial Page, First Column.

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# YALE CREWS BEAT HARVARD THREE TIMES

Blue Varsity Wins by  
Seven Lengths Over  
Four Miles.

## JUMPS OFF TO LEAD AT START

Crimson Eight Unable to  
Keep Pace with Her  
Speedy Rivals.

## BIG CROWD SEES RACE

Freshmen Row in the Dusk.  
While Junior Crews Make  
Closer Struggle.

By MALCOLM ROY.

New London, Conn., June 25.—Yale swept the Thames to-day. What had for many years been a Harvard custom became a Yale prerogative when the first Yale varsity eight that has sported the Blue in ten years rowed the Crimson to an overwhelming defeat, and two equally fine freshman and junior crews vanquished their Harvard rivals.

In the varsity race the Blue rowed the Crimson down and down, never once giving it an opportunity to take the lead, and flashed across the line a victor by seven boat lengths. Victory brought not alone triumph over Harvard, but the rowing championship of the year for Yale. And the Yale eight is one well worthy of the honor.

Never from the start of the long four-mile stretch of the course, from the railroad bridge to the little pocket in Bartlett's Cove where the finish was staged, was the outcome of the race in doubt.

It was Yale from the crack of the gun, and every half-mile save one saw the Blue crew go further into the lead, to win by a margin of 21 1/2 seconds. The official time of the Yale crew was 20:52, while Harvard crossed the last mark in 21:18 1/2.

Not once did the Yale crew let down, and Harvard, losing hope, with each succeeding stroke, rowed a race far below the high expectations which had been built up in its fine record early in the season, and its fast trials over the course since it has been in practice on the Thames.

What made the defeat harder to bear for Harvard men was the fact that the crew showed no ability to go up, and rowed like a machine once it had become convinced that Yale was so far ahead that further effort was useless.

Yale rowed even better than it knew how in the last two miles, and a scrapper, faster moving Yale boatload never sat in a shell on the Thames. The Blue rowed to show that its three-foot victory of a year ago was no fluke, and it proved it in no uncertain fashion.

Rowing as clean and as hard a stroke at the finish as at the start, it swept across the line with every man pulling his share, and every man glorying in the victory.

## New London Steeped in Blue.

New London to-night is wearing a blue reflection. Guy Nickalls, the Oxford coach, who has shown the way to Yale to two victories over the Crimson, is the hero of the hour, and he and his English methods are firmly entrenched in Yale rowing. He has succeeded where so many others have failed, and his success has brought him unstinted praise and a full measure of glory.

It is a blue night for Yale and a blue night for Harvard, only Harvard's blue is of a different kind. The Crimson has no London to-night for its defeat. It was beaten by a better crew, a crew that had fire and dash where Harvard had mechanical smoothness and stolidity.

Yale began the day right by sending its junior varsity eight out to victory over the Harvard second varsity, and it ended the day right when its freshman crew, rowing in the dusk of an almost deserted course, defeated the Crimson crew in a mile and a half race by a length.

After the discouraging outcome of the preliminary races of yesterday afternoon, Yale men were prepared for the worst, although they hoped for the best, and great was their joy when victory followed victory.

## Perfect Day for Rowing.

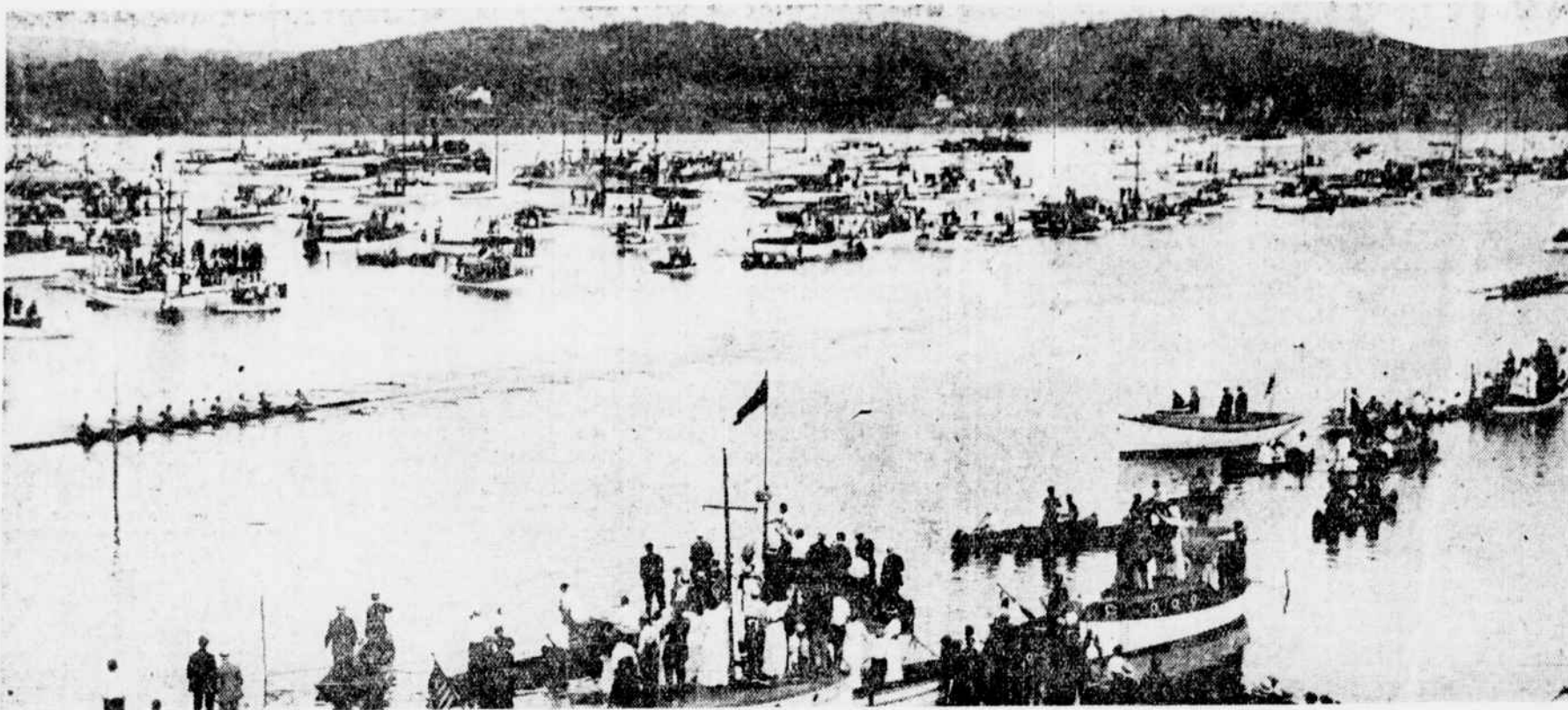
More perfect days for rowing can be imagined than the one which dawned over New London this morning, for such days are more the figments of imagination than actuality. The water conditions were well-nigh ideal from dawnbreak to sunset, although a gentle breeze out of the west that blew up about 9 o'clock roughened up the water a little, but only a little, and rowing could have been possible at any time, despite the fact that the referee thought otherwise.

Blowing upstream against the swiftly running tide, the wind seemed stronger than it really was in the morning. Neither of the junior varsity shells shipped more than a painful puff of water, and it did not appear likely that the freshman eight would find the going any more of a handicap than the second varsity men. At all events, the race was laid over for the evening.

When the time rolled around for the varsity race conditions were still practically the same, and there was a delay of an hour while the regatta committee and the referee examined every inch of the course, and delayed the start many long minutes.

New London gave little promise last night of filling up to its usual regatta capacity, but the sun had only a few minutes when autos of every size

# YALE 'VARSITY FINISHING ALL ALONE ON THE THAMES.



Winning Yale crew is shown crossing the line, indicated by the flag.

Seven lengths of open water behind is the Harvard varsity boat, a faint spot in the right hand corner.

## HAZING FORCED GOUGING THEFTS MIDDY ADMITS

Reagle Retracts Testimony  
and Confesses He En-  
tered Buildings.

Annapolis, Md., June 25.—Hazing at the Naval Academy, which was supposed to have been stamped out ten years ago as the result of a Congressional investigation and the dismissal of a dozen or more midshipmen, has been practised during the last two years, at least, according to Midshipman Charles M. Reagle, testifying at to-day's session of the court of inquiry investigating irregularities in examinations at the academy.

The revelations came from a chance remark made by Reagle in describing a visit he had made to a certain room for some advance information. Midshipman A. R. Bolling was there, "facing the wall," he said. Congressman Carlisle, of the counsel for the defence, inquired what that meant, and was told that whenever an upper classman entered a room the "plebs," as the members of the fourth class are known, must face the wall.

Midshipman Reagle was recalled to the stand to-day for the purpose of correcting and amplifying his previous testimony. He made so many and such marked changes in his former statements that Mr. Carlisle expressed the belief that Reagle had perjured himself and asked if the testimony was to be received.

The court stated that it wished Reagle to proceed. At the close of the hearing and additional testimony, Reagle said he had tried to protect the midshipmen under charges, but had decided to tell all he knew.

## Confesses He Had Keys.

"I have had numerous keys to the different buildings," he said, "and have been in every department in which I have subjects."

Reagle said he had in his possession two keys and a pair of pincers with which he opened windows. He had taken recreation slips, blue prints, solutions of problems and models, he said, all of which had given advance information, and had taken from the English department rough copies of questions which had proved to be those given on examination.

He named Midshipmen Waddell, Glick, Keller and Whitaker, classmates, as his companions in his stealthy visits, and stated that Nelson, the first classman, who is one of the defendants, had been to the engineering department several times, though he had never seen him take anything.

The testimony of Reagle, as given, was interrupted by the court, which told him to stop. He soon found that the papers alleged to have been disseminated by Midshipman James E. Moss knew them to be advanced copies of the examination in Spanish and French, the examination had been told that they were to be shown only to those in danger of failing on the test.

## Objects to Testimony.

Judge Advocate Watt objected to the testimony respecting hazing, but the court ruled that it would be admitted if connection between it and the subject under investigation could be shown.

Mr. Carlisle announced that it would be the intention of the defence to show that upper classmen had forced underclassmen to break into buildings to get marks and secure other information for them through hazing or threatening to hazing them.

Proceeding, Reagle, who is now a second classman, related some of the things he declared he was compelled to submit to or to do, such as having mud smeared on his face, and having his trousers held a number of books out in each hand as long as he could possibly endure it, standing on his head and other stunts. He said that on one occasion he was made to do the "stoop forward" until he reached the point of exhaustion.

Reagle stated that hazing was very prevalent during the last academic term, and admitted that since he became an upper classman he himself had indulged in the "unlawful practices."

## SPECIALIST GOES TO SEE CARNEGIE

Has Had Steel Man, Now at Bar  
Harbor, Under His Care  
for Three Months.

Andrew Carnegie's physician, a famous specialist, left New York for Bar Harbor last night to see his patient. For three months Mr. Carnegie has been under his care, both in New York, and at Point Acaadie, Bar Harbor.

When Mr. Carnegie went to Bar Harbor for the summer it was explained the war prevented him from making his usual trip to Scotland, and as he was recuperating from an attack of the grip he needed absolute quiet.

He has been guarded carefully against intrusion. When his opinion was sought on any subject, Mr. Carnegie met the reporters herself. Mr. Carnegie, she said, was improving daily, but was not to be disturbed. Extensive grounds surround the house, which is the property of Mrs. George Vanderbilt, and Mr. Carnegie is able to get a bit of exercise on fine days at his favorite game, golf.

## GAS FLAME KILLS MRS. J. R. FELLOWS

Widow of District Attorney  
Burned to Death Over  
Range in Home.

Mrs. Elizabeth Fellows, widow of Colonel John R. Fellows, former District Attorney of New York County, was burned to death yesterday in her apartment at 417 West 146th Street. She was 68 years old.

Henry Jenkins, of 548 West 146th Street, saw smoke issuing from a front window as he walked past the house. Patrolman Roach, of the West 152d Street station, was close by, and Jenkins told him of his discovery. The two men dashed upstairs and Roach got into the apartment through a window.

Already dead from the flames, Mrs. Fellows lay beside the stove. A kettle which she had put on preparatory to making tea had just come to a boil and was puffing steam.

The two men found her had no hope that she yet lived. While Jenkins summoned an ambulance the patrolman stamped out the fire, which had begun to char the floor.

Several months ago Mrs. Fellows' health began to fail and with her daughter Margaret she took an apartment where fresh breezes from across the Hudson would reach her.

The change seemed to benefit her health, and her daughter was assured that there was no risk in leaving her alone in the apartment.

Mrs. Fellows was born in Frankfurt, Ky. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Morris. She leaves two sons, John R. and Philip, and two daughters, Margaret and Elizabeth.

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## JEROME, EVELYN, MOVIES, STATE'S THAW WEAPONS

All Three May Be Used to  
Convince Judge and Jury  
He's Still Insane.

The Thaw case came to a sudden halt yesterday in the middle of the afternoon through the failure of the state's attorneys to cross-examine many of Thaw's witnesses, and an adjournment was taken until Monday. Mr. Stanchfield, of Thaw's counsel, moving for the adjournment, pointed out to Justice Hendrick that he had run out of witnesses because of the unexpected speed given to the progress of the trial by the absence of cross-examination in many instances.

The court granted the motion. As on the previous day, the trial was more like a happy reunion of delegates from the New Hampshire chapter of the Society for Speaking a Good Word for Thaw than like a bitter fight over a man's liberty from a madhouse.

Before the opening of court, Thaw's New Hampshire well-wishers crowded the courtroom. Many of them had brought their wives. Some of the wives were to testify, for the society admits both sexes to a full speaking membership. Some wives, who were not to testify, came also, as wives do to convention cities when rates are cheap.

All expenses of witnesses to this convention are paid by Thaw.

## Motion Pictures Next.

While waiting for the opening of court, Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw, Harry's mother, moved about among the delegates, shaking hands with them, talking pleasantly, renewing many acquaintances formed in New Hampshire while her son was having his long outing there. When court began several of the women took their seats about her, laughing with her when the joke was the Thaw way, and looked glum when the state made an adverse point.

These convention scenes are not the only one that are to take the routine dullness out of the trial. A motion picture entertainment is to be provided, with Justice Hendrick's courtroom metamorphosed for the purpose into a movie place, if the plan that was working yesterday in the mind of Frank Cook, deputy attorney general in charge of the state's case, is finally carried out.

"I have subpoenaed out for the moving picture films taken of Thaw during his stay in Canada, and hope to exhibit them regardless of the consequences."

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## 18 GERMAN CORPS TO FRONT IN JULY

Last of Landsturm and New  
Levies to Take Place of  
Worn Gallician Troops.

Zurich, Switzerland, June 25.—According to an authoritative military source, Germany will be able to place eighteen more army corps in the field by the end of July. These are composed chiefly of the second category of the landsturm, comprising men who have never performed military service but are now in training, and inland reserves which have been resting in the interior of Germany.

It is calculated that these new corps will about equal in number the exhausted troops returning from Galicia, who will be granted partial rest, doing service as inland reserves.

## OSBORNE TO STAY; SING SING HAPPY

Clash with Riley Over Prison  
Drafts Forgotten After Talk  
with Whitman.

Warden Osborne is not going to resign, at least, not yet, in spite of the drafts John B. Riley, Superintendent of Prisons, has made upon Sing Sing's population. The warden came to New York yesterday and saw Governor Whitman. Then he telephoned to "O. K. Bill" Myers, the efficiency engineer of the Mutual Welfare League, not to take any stock in reports that he intended to resign.

Within an hour after Warden Osborne telephoned the very flies in the kitchen were buzzing the good news from one to another.

It seems that at that time Superintendent Riley ordered the Warden to transfer prisoners to Great Meadow Prison, there being some six hundred men in excess of the accommodations in Sing Sing. The Warden took no notice of this request, it is said. Superintendent Riley, being a Democrat and not knowing just where he stood with the new Whittman administration, did not press the matter at that time.

In March Superintendent Riley renewed his request, and Warden Osborne went to Albany. A list of sixty prisoners to be transferred was made out and approved by the superintendent. It was reported that sixty men were transferred. Some time later, however, Superintendent Riley found that thirty of the men picked out had been kept at Sing Sing. Others had been substituted to make the full quota. The story is that the men who were not transferred were members of the Leagues Mutual Welfare League.

Superintendent Riley asked for an explanation, but it was not forthcoming, according to the story, and he has now decided to have a showdown with the warden regardless of the consequences.

## Continued on page 4, column 6

## WILSON HAPPY AS HE BEGINS HIS HOLIDAYS

Reaches Cornish and Pre-  
pares to Enjoy Life  
Out of Doors.

Cornish, N. H., June 25.—Under orders from his physician to take a complete rest, President Wilson settled down at the "summer White House" to-day for a short vacation, to prepare himself for the arduous work he is expecting within the next few months because of the European and Mexican situations.

The President brought few official documents with him, and officials at the White House had orders to forward only the most pressing business, but he plans to give much thought in the quiet seclusion of the Cornish hills to the next step in his new Mexican policy, to the submarine issue with Germany and to the discussion with Great Britain over interference with commerce between the United States and the neutral nations of Europe.

Secretary Lansing will do most of the actual work on the note to Great Britain now being prepared, but the President has already gone over with him the broad questions of policy involved, and will see the note before it is sent to London. Mr. Wilson read with deep interest to-day unofficial forecasts from Berlin that there was a possibility of Germany's submarine warfare being somewhat modified, but he refused to comment.

## Greeted by Unusual Crowds.

The President arrived here this afternoon after a trip through Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont, marked by frequent ovations from crowds which gave him a warm welcome. He refused to make any speeches but smiled broadly at laudatory comments from several hundred men, women and children, with whom he shook hands.

He was more enthusiastic than ever before, and greeted the President on the way here, and many persons told him they approved his course in the foreign situation.

He has been writing great letters to those foreign governments, said one working woman, as she clasped the President's hand. He thanked her.

"Excuse the dirt, apologize a fact," one employee, extending a grimy hand to the President.

"I don't mind that," the President replied, as he shook hands.

"You've been working hard, and I hope you have a good vacation," was the greeting of another woman.

"I hope so, too," answered Mr. Wilson.

As the President stood talking to the crowd at one station, a man remarked that he looked heavier than when here last year. The President said he weighed about the same.

"Your face looks fuller," said the man.

"I guess I have more cheek," replied the President, amid laughter.

## Welcomed by Neighbors.

Practically the entire population of Windsor, Vt., and this village were at the station to greet the President as he stepped from his private car with Mrs. Margaret Wilson and Dr. Cary T. Grayson, his naval aide and physician. They cheered him again and again, and for a few minutes he was completely hemmed in by persons who wanted to welcome him back to the summer capital. Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, his cousin, welcomed the party.

The President's joy was evident later in the afternoon, when his daughter, Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, with her husband and baby boy arrived here for a visit. Francis Woodrow Sayre, the President's only grandson, whom he has christened a few weeks ago at Sylvan, Mass., cooed with delight and cuddled in his godfather's arms.

# CZAR'S ARMY AT BAY FLINGS PURSUING FOE BACK OVER DNIESTER

SEES NO PEACE UNTIL  
NATIONS ARE BROKEN

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, June 25.—"I have visited every belligerent country except Serbia," a very prominent American business man told The Tribune correspondent to-day, "all within the last three months. In each case our business connections have given me an opportunity of getting in touch with those directly concerned with carrying on the war.

"In not a single instance have I seen the slightest disposition in any country to quit fighting.

"Every nation now is fighting for its own honor. None will ever acknowledge defeat until absolutely broken.

"Even if the rulers wished to make peace they couldn't do so. They would run a fine chance of getting lynched. For Americans to indulge in loose peace talk is ridiculous.

"Nobody can even guess the duration of the war. Only one thing can be said definitely, namely, that on account of the temper of the peoples peace is probably further away, from the point of view of the all round disposition to fight, than it was when war broke out."

## CARGO QUESTION TO BE THRASHED OUT BY LANSING

Secretary Will Help Im-  
porters to Get German  
Shipments to U. S.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)  
Washington, June 25.—Secretary Lansing will hold a conference with a committee of importers at his office to-morrow morning, at which steps will be taken to prevail on Great Britain to allow the shipment of cargoes from Germany which were contracted for but not paid for prior to March 1. This committee represents importers who are interested in approximately \$50,000,000 worth of articles now tied up in Germany because of the refusal of the British government to allow them to come through to the United States.

It is understood that one of the plans which will be discussed is for the importers to send their bills of lading to Great Britain a few days before the ships carrying their goods sail from Rotterdam. In this way it is hoped that the British government will be convinced of the non-contraband character of the cargo and that the period of detention will be only two or three days.

## Will Protest Cargo Detention.

Any action that may be taken to-morrow's conference will in no way affect the purpose of this country to send a vigorous note of protest to Great Britain. While much of the material of this has been prepared, it is not probable that it will be sent until President Wilson returns from his vacation.

This note will call the attention of the British government to what this country considers a flagrant violation of international law by Great Britain, in refusing to allow shipments of non-contraband articles to and from belligerent countries. It will call special attention to the long range blockade established by Great Britain, and will point out that, while the United States recognizes the change which modern warfare has brought about in conditions on the sea, it nevertheless cannot submit to any such alleged blockade as that enunciated in the recent British Order in Council. The United States will contend that it has the unqualified right to ship non-contraband goods to and from neutral countries and that this right is upheld by all the rules of international law.

## Will Cite Violations of Law.

It is not improbable that in the note this government will enumerate specific instances in which it considers Great Britain has violated international law and will ask for an cessation of these violations in the future.

Secretary Lansing said to-day he had not digested the British memorandum on the detention of American vessels and cargoes. It is understood, however, that several statements in that memorandum will be challenged by this government, especially the statement relating to the number of ships which have been detained in England. It is believed here that there are many more ships held up in British ports than were enumerated in the memorandum.

A careful reading of the British memorandum by officials of the State Department to-day disclosed the fact that the British government expects a note of protest from this government on its order in Council. It was noted that the "economic blockade" made to "American citizens," and not to the United States government.

## TO SIFT FORGED PASSPORT CHARGE

Government Will Investigate  
French Assertion That U. S.  
Papers Are Antwerp-Made.

Washington, June 25.—Charges that American passports are being forged in Antwerp, made in connection with the notification by France that she would bar from the country naturalized Americans of German, Austro-Hungarian or Turkish descent, are to be investigated by the State Department. Officials said to-day they had no evidence so far of the truth of the assertions.

Teuton Forces Driven  
Across Stream at  
Three Points.

## BERLIN ADMITS GERMAN CHECK

Russians Slaughtered in  
Desperate Stand in  
Czernowitz Region.

## FALL BACK IN POLAND

Austrians Claim Fresh Gains in  
Northern Section of South-  
eastern Battle Front.

London, June 25.—In the desperate fighting along that most crucial sector of the Dniester battle front in Galicia, between Zurawno and Halicz, the Russians, by reinforcing their line, Petrograd officially claims, have beaten back the Austro-German forces and compelled them to retreat, with enormous losses, across the river. Berlin admits this reverse, but the Austrian communication says the Teutonic attack there is making progress.

North of this area and still further north, over the frontier in Poland, the Austro-German advances are sweeping forward.

The first movement of the Germans after occupying Lemberg was to attempt to advance southward along the Lemberg-Beregnia Railway, with the object of cutting off the Russian forces operating on the Dniester. This advance, so far, has been checked. In these engagements the Russian light and heavy artillery gave effective support.

## Will Delay Germans.

The operations on the Dniester are at present the only clear feature of the general military situation. The struggle for the possession of this important river means, in any case, delay and distraction for the Germans, and with the Russian army in full fighting order and daily improving its technical resources, and with an immense front for maneuvering and counter maneuvering, the possibilities for conjecture are practically unlimited.

The initiative in the east, however, still rests with the Austro-Germans. Few military writers care to hazard a guess of what their next move will be. It is argued by them that the situation in the west may at any moment become pressing, and that Germany and Austria may be forced to be content with having recovered Galicia and broken the Russian offensive without seeking further to humiliate her at this time.

For the moment, of almost equal importance, the evening of the 23d and the morning of the 24th saw the army in the remarkable revival of activity in Russia itself. From all parts of the empire manufacturers, financiers and engineers are thronging to the cities with offers of help in the matter of army supplies.

## Russians Win at Three Points.

At three points on the Dniester the Austro-German forces were repulsed, according to the official statement, under date of June 23, given at the headquarters of the General Staff. In the Kosmierz district the Russians carried by assault a strongly fortified height. "Enormous" losses are said to have been inflicted upon the Germans in the Kosmierz region. Referring to operations near Lemberg, the statement asserts that Russian counter attacks were successful. The text of the communication follows:

"In the direction of Zolkiew and Lemberg, the evening of the 23d and the morning of the 24th were occupied by the enemy in attempts to renew their offensive, seeking with particular obstinacy to advance in the direction of the villages of Gajkow and Dmierz. On the morning of the 24th, however, the Russian counter attacks were successful, and the enemy was repulsed at three points.

"On the front of Jourawno-Demskowice there has been a fierce engagement which thus far has developed under conditions favorable to us.

## Crowded on Islands.

"Important German forces, which on the morning of the 23d crossed in the Kosmierz region to the left bank of the Dniester, suffered enormous losses. Driven back to the river they were forced to assume the defensive under very difficult conditions, some of their troops being crowded on islands in the river and others clinging to the left bank.

"Near Martynow and our Rousdevian the Austrians crossed the left bank of the Dniester, but by impetuous counter strokes our troops threw them back to the river. Up until 10 o'clock the morning of the 23d the enemy lost about forty officers and 1,700 men of various regiments, whom we took prisoners.

"The enemy is endeavoring to hold his ground in houses close to the river and is offering desperate resistance. In these fights our heavy and light artillery gave us effective support.

"In the Kosmierz district on the Dniester, southeast of Nijnij, our troops are taking the offensive. Approaching Mount Demyanska, occupied and strongly organized by the enemy, they entrenched themselves, and at dawn, the 23d, made a dashy assault on the mountain. The enemy, in the face of a bayonet attack, fell back in disorder to the second line of works.

"Pressing close at his heels our troops entered the works and put to the bayonet almost the entire garrison holding the hill. The remnants, consisting of two officers and 210 men, were made prisoners.

"The German Army Headquarters, confirming a part of the Russian claim, says:

"Troops under General von Woyrech